Hillsborough Recorder

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTIES.

Vol. XLVII. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1868. No. 2434.

LETTER FROM THE HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Hillsborough, April 1st, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 20th ult., inviting me to visit Rutherford and address the people on the issues pending in the approaching election, arrived here during my absence from home; and since my return, with an anxious desire to accept, I have delayed an answer until this time, hoping that it might be in my power to do so, and to appoint a day.

But I regret to inform you that appointments have been already made for me, which, with a few engagements of business, will consume the time till the days of election.

I beg the people of Rutherford and the adjacent counties to believe that there is no part of the population of the State, with whom I should take greater interest in conferring on the present state of the country, than themselves; and if time permitted, I should not feel at liberty to decline a compliance with their wishes.

The Convention, called under the authority of Congress, and which has sent out a proposed Constitution for the consideration of the people, has been very sparing in its allowance of time. With an injunction in the Act, that not less than thirty days should be given, the Convention, by its action, would appear to have understood this as an intimation, that no more than thirty days should be permitted for the deliberations of the people, on an instrument, which this body was more than sixty days in framing, and which, if carried into effect, will make a revolution in almost every essential feature of the State government. The Convention of 1835, called by the people of the State under an act of their legislature, and which proposed a few amendments of the old Constitution, allowed four months (from July to November) for the examination of those amendments by the people, before they were required to vote on their ratification or rejection. Such was the example of Macon, Gaston, and their great compeers; such was their care and anxiety, that the Contitution, the fundamental law, in all its parts, should have the approval of the sober sense of the people, and, if not approved, that their work should be rejected. And had the recent Convention sprung from the people, as did that; had a majority of its members been in sympathy with and dependent on the communities they professed to represent; had they expected to be governed by the regulations and to bear the burthens they were making provision to impose on others, a like extension of time, and regard for the deliberate sense of the people, might have been expected from them. But, instead of being the servants of the people, in the ordinary sense of popular representatives of the whites, who have always exercised the powers of government heretofore, they were far more the servants of that majority in Congress which called the Convention into being, upon a basis of constituency never authorized by the governing authority of the State, and more solicitous of approbation in that quarter, than among the free white people at home. But as if to complicate affairs and confuse the popular mind, each elector, in addition to voting for or against the Constitution, is required, at the same time, to vote for some forty or more officers under the State government and for members of the Legislature and Representatives in Congress. A negative vote in this condition of the matter is prompted, not only as a rebuke for the denial of time necessary for a proper understanding of the changes proposed, as well as to cut off the many new, unnecessary and expensive offices it is sought to establish.

On looking into the Constitution offered for adoption, the objections are so numerous and decisive, that it is impossible to particularize them all in the brief space of a letter. I am gratified to see that this task is being well performed in the discussions of the public press and orally. I beg leave to bring to your attention one of these objections, which, so far as I know, has not yet been publicly commented on.

Article VI, section 2, reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register without first taking an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith."

Here is a provision which deprives every citizen of the State of his birthright as an elector, until he shall re-establish his title to it by an oath, and that an oath which no conscientious man can take. No person shall be allowed to vote without registration, nor be registered, without first taking an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith.

When was an oath of any kind ever before required as a qualification for voting? Men who were appointed to office and were required to take part in administering the Government in any of its departments were very properly required to take an oath of office, as well as the oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State; but no oath was ever required of an elector as a condition of his right to vote. As the natives of the State arrived at years of majority, they acquired the right to vote on paying a trifling tax, as they became competent to make a contract, by mere age and residence; and thousands upon thousands of them have lived and died without ever taking any oth, unless called to testify in a Court of Justice. It was in this sense, that our people rejoiced in the idea, so opportunely expressed by St. Paul on a memorable occasion, that they were "free born." This Constitution proposes that hereafter they shall only acquire this privilege by being sworn. If the oath were merely to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States, while it would be an innovation, and a useless multiplication of oaths, to the detriment of religion and morality, there would be no objection to it, in point of conscience. But is it not the most ridiculous of all absurdities, to require a man to be sworn to support all the laws of the United States and of the State? Laws are public or private, criminal or civil, and, in this country, constitutional or unconstitutional. The statutes of the United States, independently of the laws of nations, admiralty, common law and equity, as adopted by the Constitution or by acts of Congress, fill more than a dozen heavy volomes; and the laws of the State, embracing the common law of England in law and equity, are far more voluminous. Either is the study of a learned profession for a life time. Yet every man, as a condition of being restored to his birthright in the elective franchise, is to take a wholesale oath to support all the the laws of both these Governments. Who will swear that he will never break the peace, no matter on what provication, that he will always keep his fence five feet high in crop season, that he will never break a contract or trespass on the lands of his neighbor even by cutting a riding switch? Who ought to be required to swear to any such nonsense? In what respect will oaths, "being most solemn appeals to Almighty God as the Omniscient Witness of truth and the just and Omnipent Avenger of falsehood,"—in what respect will oaths be held among a people, who will bring them into ridicule and contempt, by swearing as this Constitution requires? Will it not be true, as affirmed in one of the veto messages of the President, that we have been humiliated to degradation and then laughed at for the quietude of the submission?

I have not leisuse to pursue this topic, nor to notice the numerous other objections to the document sent forth for the consideration of the people; its extravagance of expenditure, its heavy exactions in the way of taxation, its changes in our judicial system, multiplication of offices, &c. &c.

My most earnest recommendation is to reject it.

I am, Gentlemen, with great respect,
Your O'bt Serv't,
W. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. Jos. L. Carson, Z. L. Deck, T. P. Erwin, W. H. Miller, &c. &c., Committee.

SAVED FROM A FLOOD.

I lately read an account of the great flood which caused so much damage and fear in Russia, in the year 1824. It destroyed much property, and many precious lives were lost. There were several remarkable deliverances from threatened dectruction. The escape of two little children, over whom God watched, is touchingly described by Mrs. Henderson, who was present in Cronstadt at the time, and who was an eye and ear witness of what she tells us. You will be pleased to hear how the little ones were preserved. Our elder readers will find little difficulty in understanding all the words used by the writer, and the younger ones will ask papa or mamma, or brothers and sisters, to explain any hard word that they have not yet quite learned.

"Early in the morning, before the wind had risen so high as to give any indication of the coming catastrophe, a poor German mechanic and his wife, who resided in a low part of the city, were obliged to go out on business. They were pious and industrious, and much respected by the religious community to which they belonged. The wife had risen betimes, dressed her two little children, given them their breakfast, and was prepared to leave them at home for as short a time as possible, at most for two or three hours. The children, a little boy five years of age, and his sister, a year younger, were the joy of their fond parents' hearts; and when the mother turned the key of the door, to depart with her husband, she inwardly commended her beloved ones to the care of the Heavenly Father.

"They took their way, confident of God's love and care, to that part of the city to which their business called them, and which was known by the name of the Nevesky; a street running in a direct line from the Admiralty, and familiar to all who have viewed the beautiful metropolis of the Russian empire. On reaching the house to which they were journeying, they proceeded to transact the business that required their attention, and were so engrossed by it, as not to observe the gentle but rapid rise of the unwonted tide. On opening the door they beheld, to their surprise and consternation, the flood, as it covered the ground, rising higher and higher, and threatening destruction to man and beast. The first impulse of the father was to wade through the water, then knee-deep, to the rescue of his children; but to do so seemed useless; for the room in which he had left them was so situated,—partly below the level of the ground, and in a low quarter of the town,—that the water must have already entered it, and done its fatal work. And then his dear wife—if he was to leave her, what would be the result? No one could tell how far the waters might prevail; and, should he abandon his beloved partner, she might be drowned in his absence, and have none to deliver her. On her part she durst not urge her husband to venture, lest his life should be sacrificed in the attempt. They looked at each other in great perplexity and anguish, and then turned their eyes upward in silent prayer to Him "whose hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; nor His ear heavy, that it cannot hear."

"In their distress they hastened to make known to those dwelling on the premises where they were staying, the alarming condition of their children, inquiring of them if they could suggest anything to be done, if not too late, to save their lives. Alas! the families to whom they applied, though they pitied them, were unable to help them, being intent on saving their own relatives, their merchandize, books, property, and whatever would be damaged by contact with water. Convinced by experience how vain is the help of man, they felt that their only resource was in prayer—not for the life of their children, for that they could not hope for; but that themselves might be prepared to resign them, and to say, with the bereaved patriarch, "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." Thus watching, praying, and searching the Scriptures for some words of comfort, and endeavoring to console one another, they passed the weary hours, waiting, with anxious longing, for the waters to subside.

"At length, at four o'clock in the afternoon, the tempest abated, and the waters began sensibly and rapidly to decrease. The flood had risen, indeed, within a single step of the apartment occupied by the writer of this narrative, and the whole family felt how seasonable was their deliverance. Mournfully tempered, however, were the joyful feelings of the agonized parents, whose gratitude for their personal preservation was mingled with the bitter prospect of finding their darling children lying pale, and cold, and lifeless in a watery tomb.

"Three painful hours elapsed before it was safe for them to venture through the water yet in the streets, to the humble dwelling that contained all they held dear on earth. They reached the door, and, as it moved heavily on its hinges, the mother's heart fainted and almost died within her. They looked in, and saw the bodies of their dear ones stretched out upon a small, round table, motionless, locked in each other's arms. No water covered them; but, on looking up, it was evident, from the state of the room, that the flood had reached far above the height of the table, and the rest of the furniture had been completely under water. Their worst fears seemed realized. The father approached the table: he looked at his children; they breathed; he laid his hand upon them; they were warm: they were in a sweet sleep.

"Miracle of mercy!" he exclaimed.

"The God of love be praised!" said the mother, in a transport of joy.

Yet how can it be? Surely their senses have deceived them, and they are in an illusion! By an instinct they were soon prompted, at all hazards, to dispel it, and they roused the lovely little sleepers from their tranquil slumber.

"On opening their eyes and recognizing their parents, they clung to them with fond delight, interrupting, however, the caresses bestowed upon them by complaints of hunger and urgent cries for food. Some remains of biscuit from the mother's pocket were instantly shared between them; and, after a short time their parents sought to solve the mystery of their children's preservation, by asking them what they had been doing, and what had happened to them during their absence.

"When you and father," said the boy "were gone, we played about the room. The water began to come in under the door and I got some chips of wood, and Sissy and I played at ships, and the ships sailed along so prettily. Then the water came over our shoes, and we got up on that chair, and when it came up a little more we got frightened; and so we got up on the table, where it could not hurt us, and played on the table; and when we were very hungry, we laid ourselves down and went to sleep, till you and father came home." Thus the slumbering children were unconsciously and wonderfully preserved, to be restored to the arms of their praying parents; who were joined by their neighbors in the adoring exclamation. "What hath God wrought!"

ONE WHO THOUGHT HE NEVER PRAYED

The Rev. Mr. Kilpin passed a very profane man, and, having omitted to rebuke him, he awaited him in the morning at the same place.

When he approached, Mr. Kilpin said, "Good morning, my friend; you are the person I have been waiting for."

"Oh, sir," said the man, "you are mistaken, I think."

"I do not know you, but I saw you last night when you were going home from work, and I have been waiting some time to see you."

"Sir, you are mistaken; it could not have been me. I never saw you in my life before, that I know of."

"Well, my friend," said Mrs. Kilpin, "I heard you pray last night."

"Now I assure you that you are mistaken; I never prayed in all my life."

"Oh," said Mr. Kilpin, "if God had answered your prayer last night, you had not been here this morning. I heard you pray that God would destroy your eyes, and ruin your soul."

The man turned pale, and trembling, said, "Do you call *that* prayer? I did I did."

"Well, then, my errand this morning is to request you from this day to pray as fervently for your salvation as you have done for damnation; and may God in mercy hear your prayer."

The man from that time became an attendant on Mr. Kilpin's ministry, and it ended in his converson to God.

The Christian.

From the National Intelligencer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An election is to be held on the 21st, 22d and 23d of April in the State of North Carolina, to pass upon the Constitution which has recently been framed by the Radical Convention in that State. This Constitution, which we shall endeavor hereafter to discuss in detail, is based upon the infamous doctrine of an equality between the two races, both social and political; and we do not wonder at the statement of the New York World correspondent, that the Convention which framed this instrument ended their performances by singing pæans to John Brown—a midnight murderer, assassin, and insurrectionist—and indulged in orgies of dancing, shouting, and tumult exceeding all description.

This Constitution, with which it is proposed to shackle the State, is being stoutly resisted by the white population, and we are glad to hear that they are making a canvass worthy of their race and blood, to prevent its ratification. They deserve to succeed, and despite the treachery of such ignoble recreants as Holden, we believe they will triumph, unless the returns shall be manipulated and the result changed by the officers of the election. Letters from prominent North Carolinians now before us express great confidence in the result, unless defeated by such frauds. We share their uneasiness on this last point; but we entreat them, nevertheless, to spare no effort and relax no energy to prevent the adoption of this African Constitution. They may fairly count in their struggle upon the sympathies of a large majority of the North, and especially in the West and great Central States of the Union.

In order to give our readers some idea of the principles upon which this contest is being conducted by the white population of North Carolina, we subjoin the following extracts from the admirable address of Hon. Wm. A. Graham, at the recent Conservative Convention held in that State. Mr. Graham is well known as one of the most distinguished statesmen of North Carolina; he was an associate with Webster, Corwin, and Crittenden in the Cabinet of Mr. Fillmore; and both there and in his previous service in the United States Senate was noted for his moderate and conservative views. His utterances deserve especial attention as reflecting the sentiments of the most moderate and peace loving men in the Southern States. * * * *

These extracts exhibit a temper which cannot but be respected, when we consider the cruel humiliation to which the South is now being subjected, the mean and malignant attempts to subject the population to African rule, and the threatened ruin of their country. If under all this there is confidence in the ultimate justice of the Northern masses, we feel sure that it will be abundantly justified by the result.

TREASURE RECOVERED.—The "Richmond Enquirer" of the 17th says: "A widow lady, residing near Ashland, recovered, last Saturday, a treasure valued at over $1,900. During the latter part of the war, when Hanover was so frequently visited by raiders, this lady placed in an earthern pot three gold watches, with chains attached; five plain gold rings, two brooches, nine sleeve buttons, a gold snuff box, one dozen silver table spoons, one dozen tea spoons, a silver urn, tea pot, cream jar and sugar dish, and several hundred dollars in $20 gold pieces. The jar was buried at night, very hurriedly, and the place marked. Since the termination of the war every effort to resurrect the treasure has proved unsuccessful until last Saturday, when the hiding place was discovered by a dog, who ran a mole into a hole which led directly to the earthern jar. Our informant states that there was a great rejoicing in the household Saturday, particularly when it was discovered that the articles were all in good state of preservation."

Three negro soldiers are on trial at Raleigh, charged with the killing of another negro.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Wednesday, April 15, 1868.

All those indebted to this office for subscriptions, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment. Our necessities require it, and our advanced age admonishes us of the propriety of settling up our affairs.

☞ We have been requested to say that Jesse W. Cole has withdrawn his name as a candidate for the office of Superior Court Clerk.

MICHIGAN.—The new Constitution of Michigan has been voted down by a majority of 30,000; and this because it gave to the blacks the right of suffrage, though in other respects the Constitution was considered quite unexceptionable.

VIRGINIA.—In the Virginia Convention on Friday last, the Homestead and other exemptions passed, by a vote of 48 to 41. It provides that real and personal property, of the value of two thousand dollars, be exempt from forced sale, for past and future debts, except those for purchase price of exempt property, wages of laboring men, taxes and other meritorious claims.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—The steamer Sea Bird, plying on Lake Michigan, took fire and was burned off Waukegan on the morning of the 9th instant. The vessel and cargo were a total loss. There were in all about one hundred persons on board, upwards of fifty of whom lost their lives.

We regret to learn that the Grist and Sawmill of Stephen T. Forrest, esq., was set fire to by some evil disposed person about twelve o'clock on Friday night last, and entirely destroyed, and with it a considerable quantity of grain. There is no doubt of it having been the work of an incendiary, as there had no fire in the building.

The Impeachment trial was resumed on Thursday. Judge Curtis commenced the opening speech for the defence, and spoke to near four o'clock: the Court then adjourned, and Judge Curtis concluded his speech on Friday at half past two o'clock.

Gen. Thomas was then called for the defence. He was stopped by the Prosecution, in describing his interview with the President, when the orders of removal and appointment were handed him. The objection was elaborately argued by Stanbery and Evarts, for the Defence, and Butler and Bingham for the Prosecution.

The Chief Justice submitted the question, in the first instance, and the Managers were defeated—42 to 10. The nays were Cameron, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Drake, Harlan, Howard, Nye, Ramsey, and Thayer.

Sumner broke ranks, for the first time, on this question. Court adjourned.

On Saturday the examination of Gen. Thomas was continued, through a long and perplexing cross examination by Gen. Butler.

Gen. Sherman was next introduced. The examination was repeatedly interrupted by Gen. Butler, and little progress was made.

On Monday the motion to amend the rules to allow additional speeches was tabled.

Gen. Sherman was re-called, several questions were asked by Senators, and a general debate ensued.

Mr. Evarts said they desired to show that the President's action was for the good of the service, based on the opinions of honest, inteligent officers. The Senate refused to hear Gen. Sherman's answers.

Senator Johnson asked: Did you, at any time, and when, before Stanton's removal, advise the President to appoint another person. Butler objected. The Chief Justice decided that the question propounded by the Senator could only be objected to by the Court. Drake objected, and the Senate refused to hear the answer.

Gen. Sherman was again re-called at the instance of Senator Johnson, who asked, when the President tendered you the office of Secretary of War, on the 20th or 30th, of January, did he state what his purpose in so doing was? Objection was made to the question, but the Senate decided to hear—yeas 48, nays 32—and the General proceeded with his statement.

Stanbery asked a question, and Butler objected.

Chase ruled that Stanbery could ask relative to facts elicited by Senator Johnson's questions. Appeal.

A debate ensued, pending which Butler asked whether the question put by the Senator from Maryland was as counsel for the President.

Mr. Johnson rose from his seat and administered Butler a severe rebuke, and Butler was abashed finally.

THEN AND NOW.—Farmers in 1776—Men at plow, wife at cow, girl at yarn, boy at barn, and all dues settled. Farmers in 1867—Man at show, girl at piano, wife in satin, boy at latin, and dues unsettled.

From the Old North State.

TAX NOTICE.—The following statement shows the amount of taxes that it is estimated that the people will have to pay for the year 1869 if the proposed new Constitution should be adopted:

Interest on the public debt,	$851,000
For the General Assembly, (estimated)	50,000
Salaries of officers,	60,000
Cost of Penitentiary,	500,000
For working the same,	50,000
Common Schools,	500,000
University,	25,000
Asylums, House of Refuge, &c.,	50,000
Militia,	300,000
County Taxes,	1,000,000
Township Taxes,	400,000
Cost of late Convention,	80,000
Total,	$3,866,000

It will thus be seen that if the New Constitution should be ratified, the people will be required to pay in one year a tax amounting to three millions eight hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars.

The Taxes as far as can be learned from the Treasurer's report and other official sources, both County and State, during the past year amounted to about eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars—($870,000.) So that the tax to be levied year by year under the New Constitution will amount to more than four times as much as ever levied before.

The means now existing to pay this enormously increasd taxation, it is considered will not be more than twenty-five per cent. or one-fourth of what it was formerly—as the slave property is no longer a source of taxation. The Poll Tax cannot be applied toward the ordinary taxes of government, but is expressly devoted by the proposed Constitution to education and charity. The Rail Road and Banking Property has so depreciated as to afford but a small tax, and the lands have greatly depreciated in value, and the industrial resources of the State greatly crippled. Such being the case, it is easily seen that the property holder will, in proportion to what he owns, and the former taxes, be required to pay sixteen times at least, as much tax as he ever paid before.

To illustrate—If $1000 of property formerly paid tax to the amount of $10, and one-fourth of that property is required to pay four times such tax or $40; then as one-fourth of that property would formerly have paid $2,50 and is now required to pay $40, it is evident that as $40 is sixteen times $2,50, our property holders will be required to pay sixteen times as much tax as ever before the War, and a fraction over, as only round numbers have been assumed; for eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars will go into three millions eight hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars four times and nearly one-half over. So that the tax payer's property will be Confiscated under the plausable pretext of guaranteeing the faith of the State! A far more galling confiscation than that once proposed and now abandoned, which only proposed to confiscate property exceeding in value five thousand dollars.

Will you vote for the confiscation of your own lands?

SUFFRAGE IN THE NORTHERN STATES.

We are indebted to that sterling paper The New York World for the following correct synopsis from the Constitutions of the several Northern States upon the subject of suffrage.

There are but five of the Northern States, and these five are New England States, which make no distinction in the right of suffrage on account of color.

Maine gives the right of suffiage to every male citizen in the United States, who has resided in the State three months, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed.

New Hampshire admits as electors "every male inhabitant," excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

Vermont gives the ballot to "every man" twenty-one years old who has resided one year in the State.

Massachsetts admits every male citizen twenty-one years old, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship; but no person can vote or be eligible to office who is not able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name.

Rode Island gives the ballot to every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, and who owns real estate worth $134, or renting $7 per year; and to evry native male citizen, twenty-one years old, two years in the State, six months in the town, duly registered, who has paid $1 tax or done militia service within the year.

Connecticut gives the ballot to all white citizens of full age who have resided one year in the State, and six months in the town. Negroes who were free men—(if any such survive) at the adoption of the State Constitution in 1818 may vote. The question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people October 2, 1865; whole vote 66,706; majority against 6,273—in a State that in April of the same year gave a Radical majority of 11,035.

New York—every male citizen of full age, ten days a citizen, one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. But no negro can vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth $250 over incumbrances, and on which he has paid a tax.

New Jersey—"every white male citizen" of full age, resident one year in the State, and five months in the county, excepting paupers, idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of crime excluding them from being witnesses.

Pennsylvania—every white freeman resident one year in the State and ten days in the district.

Ohio—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State. Negro suffrage was submitted to the people in 1867 with the following result; for, 216,987; against, 255,340; majority against, 38,353.

Wisconsin admits every white citizen of full age; persons of Indian blood declared citizens by act of Congress and civilized persons of Indian descent; but the amendment of State Constitution to strike out the word "white" was rejected in November, 1865, by 8,059 majority.

Minnesota—the same as Wisconsin with regard to white citizens, and admits Indians certified by District to be fit for citizenship. In November, 1836, the State rejected negro suffrage by 2,060 majority, and again in 1867 by 1,298 majority.

Oregon—every white citizen of full age, six months resident in the State, and every alien of full age, resident one year in the United States, but "no negro, Chinaman, or mulatto."

Indiana—every white male citizen of the United States, resident one year in the State, but no negro, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

Michigan—every white male citizen of full age, and to every civilized male Indian not belonging to any tribe.

Missouri—the constitution of 1865 excludes blacks from voting.

Illinois—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State.

Kansas—every white male citizen adult, resident six months in the State. The question of negro suffrage was presented in 1867, and in a total vote of 20,901, was rejected by a majority of 8,938.

California—every white male United States citizen (or of Mexico, who elected to become a citizen under the treaty of Queretora), of all ages; no Chinaman, negro or mulatto can vote.

Nevada—law similar to that of Oregon.

"The thirty-four counties designated as West Virginia" do not permit negroes to vote. Congress passed a bill enfranchising negroes in District of Columbia, December 14, 1866, in Senate, 32 yeas, 13 nays; in House, 126 yeas, 46 nays; President Johnson vetoed bill January 7, 1867; same day Senate repassed the bill, yeas 29, nays 10, and the House by 113 years to 38 nays, when the bill became a law. May 15, 1866, House passed a bill "that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law,"—to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah, and New Mexico. The vote was 79 yeas to 43 nays. January 10, 1867, the Senate adopted a substitute that there should be no denial of the elective franchise "on account of reace, color, or previous condition of servitude" in any of the Territories of the United States now or hereafter to be organized. The bill was passed by 24 yeas to 6 nays, and in the House, same day, yeas 104 and nays 38. This bill became a law by failure of the President to sign the bill, or return it with veto, within ten days after its presentation.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

The Conservative ticket for Congress has been made up in this State. It is one of which the Conservatives may be proud. Give them a rousing vote!

1st Dist.—Henry A. Gilliam, of Chowan.
2d " Thos. S. Henan, of Duplin,
3d " Thos. C. Fuller, of Cumberland,
4th " Samuel T. Williams, Granville,
5th " David F. Caldwell, of Guilford.
6th " Nathaniel Boyden, of Rowan,
7th " Burgess S. Gaither, of Burke.

Charleston is shipping phosphates, from beds recently discovered on Ashley river, to Philadelphia.

Conservative State Ticket.

Against the Constitution.

For Governor,

THOMAS S. ASHE, of Anson.

For Lieut. Governor,

EDWARD D. HALL, of New Hanover,

For Secretary of State,

ROBERT W. BEST, of Greene,

For Treasurer,

KEMP P. BATTLE, of Wake.

For Auditor,

SAMUEL W. BURGIN, of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works,

SAMUEL F. PATTERSON, of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BRAXTON CRAVEN, of Randolph.

For Attorney General,

SION H. ROGERS, of Wake.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court,

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin.

For Associate Justice,

WILLIAM H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
MATHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven,
AUGUSTUS S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

For Superior Court Judges,

1st Dist., David A. Barnes, of Hertford,
2d " Edward J. Warren, of Beaufort,
3d " George V. Strong, of Wayne,
4th " William S. Devane, New Hanover,
5th " Ralph P. Buxton, of Cumberland,
6th " Robert B. Gilliam of Granville,
7th " Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Alamance,
8th " Francis E. Shober, of Rowan,
9th " William M. Shipp, of Lincoln,
10th " Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell,
11th " John L. Bailey, of Buncombe,
12th " Allen T. Davidson, of Macon.

For Congress,

4th District.—SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS, of Granville.

For Solicitor,

7th Jud. Dist.—JOHN KERR, of Caswell.

For State Senate,

JOSIAH TURNER, jr., of Orange.

For House of Representatives,

JOHN J. ALLISON,
THOMAS M. ARGO.

For Sheriff,

JOHN TURNER,

For Coroner.—Dr. JOHN BERRY.
" Treasurer.—DAVID C. PARKS.
" County Clerk of Superior Court.—GEORGE LAWS.
" Register of Deeds.—JOHN LAWS.
" Surveyor.—JOHN W. STROWD.
" Commissioners.—JOHN U. KIRKLAND, JONES WATSON, ROBERT F. MORRIS, LEMUEL LYNCH, WILLIAM N. PATTERSON.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN TURNER as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the county of Orange.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN W. STROUD, as a candidate for the office of Surveyor, at the approaching election.

☞ We are authorized to announce George Laws as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court.

☞ We have been requested to announce John Laws as a candidate for Register.

☞ We have also been requested to announce Milton E Craig as a candidate for Register.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES M. TURRENTINE, as a candidate for Superior Court Clerk.

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Sales made at "Holland's Warehouse" by

T. H. HOLLAND & CO.,

Danville, April, 13th, 1868.

LUGS—Common,	$3.00 to 6,00
Medium,	6,00 to 9,00
Good,	15,00 to 30,00
LEAF—Common Fillers,	6,00 to 10,00
Medium, do	10,00 to 13,00
Good, do	13,00 to 18,00
Medium Yellow Wrappers	30,00 to 50,00
Extra do do	none offering.

T. H. HOLLAND & CO.

April 15. 34—

MASS MEETING.

THE Conservatives of Orange and adjoining counties, will hold a Mass Meeting at Hillsborough on Saturday the 18th day of April next,

Gov. Vance, Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, and other distinguished Speakers, have been invited.

The Ladies are especially invited, and every man who desires to do his country and himself a permanent good will be sure to come and listen and learn.

Speaking will commence at 10 o'clock.

April 1. 32—

BARTER! BARTER!!

WE PAY TO-DAY.

For Flour $10 and $11 per bbl.
For Corn $1,40 per bushel.
For Bacon per lb. 17½ & 20 cents.

WE SELL TO-DAY.

Flour at $11, and $12.
Corn $1,50 per bushel.
Bacon per pound 20 & 22½ cents.

If you are a consumer and buyer, our way of trading gives you the liberty of buying at our paying prices.

If the seller is not willing for us to save ourselves in handling his produce, we do not wish to buy of him.

We profess to take Barter as Cash—and to have paid 10 per cent less than we sold at.

We most respectfully solicit the co-operation of all Buyers and Sellers of Produce.

BROWN & CO.

April 15. 34—

NEW WAREHOUSE!

HOLLAND'S WAREHOUSE,

DANVILLE, VA.

Sales Every Day except SUNDAY.

THIS Warehouse was built last year, on the latest and most approved plan, and is now being Greatly Enlarged, and conveniently arranged for receiving and delivering Tobacco.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage during the last year, we pledge our patrons that it shall be our steady purpose to meet the wants and wishes of all who patronize this Warehouse.

☞ We give checks on the Bank for all Tobacco sold by us.

S. H. HOLLAND & CO.

Danville, Va., April 1868. 34—

SPRING AND SUMMER,

1868.

NEW GOODS!! LOW PRICES!!!

MY recent purchases, enable me to offer to the Public, a

VARIED ASSORTMENT

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

at low figures. If you want Cutlery, Crockery, Ladies and Gents' Shoes and Hats, Ready-made Clothing, Fancy Prints, Ladies' Fine Dress Goods of the latest style, and Notions, at prices that cannot fail to please, call on

A. M. LOWE,

At the Old Drug Store, on the Corner, North East the Court House, Hillsborough.

April, 15. 34—

LOOK OUT.

VIRGINIA BELL SUFF and Carolina Bell Snuff For sale by

W. A. GATTIS & CO.

April 15. 34—

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 6th of April, 1868 which if not taken out in one month will be sent to the Dead Letter office.

G M Adams	C F Hogh
Archibald Anders	John Holeman
A M Adams	Anna Harris
Samuel Bowling	William Holloway
Samuel Baram	Miss Nancy J Jones
Salenie M'Broom	F W Kirchner
Richard Bows	Louis Kidd
Caroline Browning	Miss Addison Lee
Miss Harriet Carrington	Miss Annie Belle Murphy
Miss Mollie Cole	Mrs Alice Mayfield,
J A Charlotte	Miss Mary M'Adoo
John Couch	Mrs Millie Morgan
Mrs Sarah Couch	Mrs Pattie Murry
Miss Mrry A Compton	Harriet Manly
John Y Cates	William Riley
William Carden	Rubin M Smith
Messrs Jas L Cosby & Co	Sarah T Saunders
G W Copley	Miss Rosie Smith
Samuel Cole	Miss Emer Scott
Dr W James Dargan	Henry H Stewart
Alley Dodd	Jacob Staily
Mrs Nancy Dunnegan	John H Saunders
A G Faucett	S L Stevenson
Jeremiah Freeling	Alexander Thompson
Miss M A Faucett	T F Tomlinson
Joseph T Faucett	Miss Elizabeth Thomas
Mrs Lucritia Graves	J S Voorhies 2
Mary Jane Godwin f w	Joseph Woodroe
John Gaies	Willie Woods
Chapman & Hilton	Miss Bettie E Woods
Miss Ellen, care of H Hamlett & Co	Mrs Louisa Williams
	Margaret Jane Workman
Washington Hicks	Miss Jane Williams
Thomas Hooper	David White col'd.
	Miss Winny Wethers

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

D. HEARTT, *P. M.*

April. 8. 33—

FRESH AND NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a full Stock of Drugs and Medicines.

Letter, Note, and Legal Envelopes, and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Fabey Lead Pencils, Pen Holders, Toilet Soap, Colognes, Pomades, Hair Oils, Hdkf. Extracts, Lubin's Genuine Extracts, Pish Hooks, a large lot Tooth of Brushes, a splendid assortment of Pocket Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pipes, &c. &c.

Call at the DRUG STORE.

March 11 1868. 30—

1868.

IRON FRONT.

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST TO HAND, AT RETAIL ONLY.

100 YARDS Calico,
101 lbs. Sweed's Iron,
195 lbs. Flour,
31 yards 4-4 Sheeting,
50 lbs. Coffee,
10 lbs. Bacon Sides,
1619 Gallons New Crop Molasses,
5000 Mullets, a 50 cents per dozen,
1 bbl. Meal,
1 bbl. Sugar,
1 Keg Nails,
1 bbl. Lime,
2 lbs. Lucerne Seed,
14 lbs. Sole Leather,
9000 Buttons, all for Sale at retail, cheap for Cash or Barter, at our Marble Front at Hillsborough.

BROWN & Co.

P. S. Wanted Money.

BROWN & CO.

March 18. 30—

BANKRUPT AND DOWER.—IS IT SO?

GENERAL CASH PRICES.

Our losses are as nothing by the Bankrupts. Our losses are by those who Dower upon ours. To Dower upon us is to fail to meet your contracts—in Thirty days—Is it So?

We sell at Cash prices only.

BROWN & Co.

January 20. 28—

1868. 1868.

SPRING TRADE!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks to the Merchants and others, who have favored him with their patronage, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he is now able to make a further deduction in the wholesale prices of

TIN WARE,

and by using the best material and availing himself of the use of the most improved Machinery, he offers TIN WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETIAL, of superior a quality to any manufactured elsewhere in the State.

He still offers to take in exchange any kind of good barter, but does not want to sell Tin Ware, or any thing else, on time.

E. H. POGUE,
Hillsborough, N. C.

ON SALE.

12 KEGS Nails, by the Keg.
21 Boxes Snuff, Virginia Belle,
200 Bales to box, $15 00 per box,
or 10 cents per bale,
Sheet Iron at 11 cents per pound,
Russia Sheet Iron at 25 cents per pound.
Sheet Zinc at 20 cents per pound.
300 lbs. best Leaf Lard.
300 lbs. Sugars, assorted,
100 lbs. best Soda.
200 lbs. Coffee, best Rio,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
1 box of very fine Chewing Tobacco.
For Sale by

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.

Feb. 12. 25—

COOKING STOVES.

A GOOD assortment constantly kept on hand, for Sale Cheap. Special attention invited to Buck's Patent, the best stove in the market, which I warrant to give satisfaction in every instance.

Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 6 $30.00
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 7 $35.00
Buck's Patent with Pipe and Furniture No. 8 $40,00.

Will take Cash, or good Barter.

E. H. POGUE.
Hillsborough.

Feb 12. 25—

WANTED.

I WANT to buy
RAGS, OLD COPPER AND BRASS,
either for Cash or Trade. I want, in exchange for Goods,

Beeswax, Flaxseed,
Old Castings, Lead,
Zinc, Flour,
Bacon, Corn,

and all kinds of country produce.

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12. 25—

COOKING STOVES!!

FRESH Arrival of Western Empire and Buck's Patent Cooking Stoves! They are in every respect first class Stoves, and are warranted to give satisfaction. For Sale LOW for Cash or good Produce.

E. H. POGUE,
Hillsborough.

March 18. 30—

JUST RECEIVED!

250 REAMS Wrapping Paper of best quality which will be sold at Manufacturer's Price.,

E. H. POGUE.

March 18. 30—

CAUTION.

THOSE who have not sent their dollar to J. Weaver & Son for Eureka Colicors, will not do so if they call upon those who have, or upon us.

Your Friends,
BROWN & CO.

March 18. 33—

1868.

WE SELL CHEAP.

An Honest man who owes us, will pay us before buying goods elsewhere for Cash.

BROWN & CO.

TWO MONTHS NOTICE.

THOSE who owe us and do not pay by 1st January 1868, will have to settle with an officer

J. C. WEBB & WHITTED.

1ST JANUARY 1868.

SETTLEMENT DAY.

YOUR accounts and notes are ready, both at Hillsborough and at Mebanesville.

Our credit is suffering for want of the money due for goods sold on SHORT TIME, and not paid for yet.

Please pay up either in money or produce, so that we can meet our bills. Our best friends are those who pay up promptly,

J. A. TURRENTINE,
TURRENTINE & DICKSON.

Jan. 5. 21—

FOR SALE.

50 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 2 lb. Cans (quarts,) at $4,00 per dozen,
15 DOZEN Cans Fresh Peaches, 6 lb. Cans (2 quarts,) at $8.00 per dozen.
Also Cherries, and Blackberries. By

E. H. POGUE.

Feb. 12. 25—

HO! HO! CHRITMAS!!

HERE IS WHERE SANTA CLAUS, BUYS HIS TRICKS FOR CHILDBEN.

The Best and Fullest Stock of Confectioneries and Toys, ever kept in this Market, &c. &c.

Consisting of

Stick Candy,	Butter Nuts,
French Candy,	English Walnuts,
Rock Candy,	Almond Nuts,
Gum Drops,	Cocoa Nuts,
Cordial Drops,	Figs,
Fancy Kisses,	Oranges,
Maple Sugar,	Lemons.

Raisons, Sugar Cakes,
Citron, Soda Crackers,
Cream Candy, Candles,
Pickles, Cegars,
French Mustard, Cheese,
Shot, Soap,

Also a new lot of Toys.

In fact every thing to please the Children, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash,

By W. A. GATTIS, & Co.

Dec. 10. 18-

LANDRETH'S

GARDEN SEED,

A FRESH SUPPLY, at the

DRUG STORE.

February 12, 25—

CABBAGE SEED,

AND a variety of other Garden Seed. For sale by

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12. 25—

CONTINUED.

COMPROMISE

AGAINST

BANKRUPTCY.

I WOULD say to my old friends and customers that as County Orders and Witness and Juror Tickets have become burthensome, I will take them in payment of *what* you are owing me at their full value.

D. C. PARKS.

March 18. 30—

WAFFLE Irons for Stoves, all sizes, cheap at

E. H. POGUE'S.

March 18. 30—

FRESH ARRIVALS.

February 1st, 1868.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

JAVA Coffee, Laguayra Coffee, Rio Coffee, Syrup. Cider Vinegar, Bacon, Lard, and Salted Beef.

KEROSINE and Aurora Oil, Lamps, Chimneys and Wicks.

HORSE Collars, Trace Chains, Axes, Hoes, Drawing Knives, Steel Hoes, Steel Forks, Spades, Long and Short Handle Shovels, Sole and Upper Leather, Roe Herring.

All kinds of produce taken for goods the year round

WANTED.

I particularly want now. Shelled Oats, Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Butter, Eggs, Pork, Bacon Lard, Beef, Mutton, and anything else to eat.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

February 12. 25—

Tan Bark and Hides Wanted.

WE will pay Cash for 150 Cords good Tan Bark, to be delivered by 1st October next. Cash will be paid for Dry or Green Hides, or we will tan them for one half. Dry hides to be tanned on shares may be left at Messrs. Brown & Co. store with owners name on each hide.

W. G. & JAS. NORWOOD.

Feb. 12. 26—1m

PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

Manufacturer of

First Premium Grand and Square Pianos,

Factories 84 and 86 Camden street, and 45 and 47 Perry street,

Office and Warerooms, No. 7. N. Liberty street, above Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

ALL of our Pianos are of the Grand scale, with A-graffe treble and Ivory fronts, and have all the latest improvements, and fully worranted for five years.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand, from $50 to $300.

I respectfully refer to the following persons, who have our Pianos in use:

Gen. Robert E. Lee, Lexington, Va.; Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.; Rev. C. B. Riddick, Kittrell's Springs, N. C.; Willie J. Palmer, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Branson, Farrar & Co., and P. P. Pescod, of Raleigh, and Capt. Henry Richards, of Hillsborough, N. C.

For terms and further particulars apply to

Prof. CHARLES O. PAPE.
Agent for Hillsborough.

November 27. 16—12m

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WHY spend your money for Northern Furniture, when you can be so well supplied, and on such reasonable terms, by calling on the undersigned at his

WARE ROOM

on Wake Street, between King and Tryon, in Hillsborough, N. C.

Kept on hand, and made to order, Bureaus, Bed Steads, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Washstands, Libraries, Desks, &c. &c.

The very best Mattresses, to which can be used Tucker's celebrated Spring bottom bed.

Upholstering done to order, with neatness and dispatch. Guilt Moulding for picture frames on hand.

Walnut Coffins from the finest French polish, to North Carolina Pine, kept and fitted up at short notice.

My hearse has been repainted and retrimmed, and burials in town and country attended to.

Repairing of all kinds done on liberal terms. Seats put in old chairs in a neat and cheap manner. Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and orders by mail, when accompanied with the cash, immediately filled.

Encourage home industry. My terms are moderate, as I work on the live and let live principle. Give me a call.

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

Jan. 5. 21—

W. S. ROULHAC,

OF HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

WITH

D. T. WILLIAMS & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Tobacco Exchange,

RICHMOND VA.

Especial attention paid to the sale of Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour and all articles of Country Produce

Mark your Packages plainly with your name, write us your wishes and they shall be complied with.

☞ Consignments solicited.

W. A. Gattis, & Co.

Dealers in Confectioneries, Family Groceries, &c. &c.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE undersigned are still at the old CONFECTIONERY STAND, where they will be pleased to serve their customers and the public generally. Will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Confectionaries, Candies,
Nuts, Raisins,
Figs, Sardines,
Lobsters, Oysters,
Salmons, Pickles, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Pepper and Spice,
Ginger, Powder and Shot,
Snuff, Tobacco, Herrings, &c. &c.

ALSO.

We invite all to call and see us—the prices shall be right. We will take all kinds of country produce in exchange for goods.

W. A. GATTIS & Co.

August 14. 01—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

THE subscribers desire to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened an establishment for the manufacture of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

and every thing usually kept in their line of business. They intend to make good work out of good materials, and sell at reasonable rates for money, or country produce delivered when the work is taken from the establishment.

They will be found in the front room of the Hedgpeth Hotel, (remember the place,) ready at all times to attend to repairs, or anything else needed in their line of business.

They earnestly solicit persons to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they are confident they will be able to please, both in quality and price.

A. HEDGPETH.

January 29. 24—

THE LADIES' DELIGHT.

WILL keep constantly on hand, that celebrated Scotch Snuff, in Bladders, put up by M. L. Egerton. Warranted Superior to any made in the United States. For sale by

A. PLEASANTS.

Jan. 29. 24—

LIME.

FRESH Lump in Barrels.

J. WEBB, Jr.

WILLIAM H. WILLARD, Special Par. RICHARD N. TAYLOR, General Partner.

RICHARD N. TAYLOR,

WHOLESAL GROCERY AND Commission Merchant,

Corner Craven & South Front Stre'ts,

NEWBERN, N. C.

Refers to J. M. Conway, 15 Park Place, New York, Wygant & Hoest, 68 Dey Street,
James S. Woodward's Sons, 28 North Front Street, Philadelphia,
W. B. Gulick & George W. Swipson, Nat Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
R. M. Gates & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

December 4. 17—

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

AND FRESH CHEAP GOODS COMING IN EVERY WEEK.

FOR THE LADIES.

CALICOES, Plaids, American and French De Lanes, Superior Black and Colored Alpaca Empress Cloths, Lustres, Oriental, Armures, Cloaks, Shawls, Flannels, White and Checked Muslins, White and Colored Tarletons, Ribbons, Kid and other Gloves and Gauntlets, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Jet Ornaments, and Jet Trimmings, Shoes, Gaiters, Hats, Bonnets, &c. &c. &c.

FORGENTS.

Coats, Pants, Vests, Hats, Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cassimers, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Drills, Boots, Shoes, Cravats, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. &c. &c.

FOR COACH MAKERS.

Linseed Oil, Varnish, White Lead (dry and in oil,) Paints, &c. Enamelled Cloths, Drills, Ducks, Oil Cloths.

FOR SHOE MAKERS.

Leather of all kinds, and everything used in making Boots and Shoes.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

Kerosine and Aurora Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Burners, and Oil.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 28. 07—

THE COMMON SENSE SEWING MACHINE.

PRICE $20,000.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. Agt.
For Orange County.

Sept. 24. 07—

THERMOMETERS.

2 DOZEN, just received, by Express.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 24. 07—

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BUTTER Crackers,	Cocoa Nuts,
Sugar Cakes,	Filberts,
Stick Candy,	Walnuts,
Mint Drops,	Raisins,
Gum Drops,	Almonds,
Rock Candy,	Kisses,
Maple Sugar,	French Mixture.
&c. &c.	&c.

Which will be sold low by

W. A. GATTIS, & Co's

Sept. 9. 05—

PERUVIAN GUANO,

10,000 POUNDS, fresh and pure, now in store, and for sale cheap, for cash only.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

October 9. 09—

BARRELS! BARRELS!!

300 FLOUR Barrels, wanted.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

☞ 07—

GUANO,

THE PURE PERUVIAN,

WILL be on hand the latter part of this week.

JAMES WEBB Jr.

Oct. 2. 07—

STONEWARE! STONEWARE!!

A FINE lot of Fox's make of Stoneware, on hand At W. A. GATTIS & Co.

Oct. 2. 07—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I AM now receiving my first instalment of FALL GOODS, which I will sell cheap for Cash or Barter.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 8. 05—

CLOAKS STOLEN—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD FOR EACH.

TWO Ladies' Black Cloth Cloaks, trimmed with lace and cords, stolen from my store. A liberal reward will be given for information.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

September 25. 07—

NEW FALL GOODS.

SEPTEMBER, 1867.

I NOW have the best Stock of Goods I ever had and prices are lower than they have been since the war, which I offer, for

CASH.

DRIED FRUIT,
RAGS,
FLOUR,

or any thing else you wish to trade with.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18. 06—

TO ARRIVE.

A FINE lot of Toys, At W. A. GATTIS, & CO.

Oct. 9. 05—

HILLSBOROUGH CHEAP CASH AND BARTER STORE.

New Goods,

NOW READY

Cheaper than Jew or Gentile, AT

Wholesale and Retail.

Country Merchants, will be supplied at fair rates.

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 3. 57—

A BEATTIFUL White Kerosene Oil in one and five gallon Tin Cans, at the DRUG STORE.

WALKING Canes, at the DRUG STORE.

IF YOU want a good smoke, go to the DRUG STORE.

A FULL Line of Paints and Dye Stuffs, at the DRUG STORE.

A WHEATON'S and other Itch Ointment, at the DRUG STORE.

FISH Hooks and Lines, Marbles, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

A FINE Assortment of Pipes and Snuffs, some very fine, at the DRUG STORE.

YOU will find a pretty lot of Jewelry, at the DRUG STORE.

SEWING Machine Oil, a superior article, at the DRUG STORE.

April 11. 32—

A FINE and full Assortment of Pocket Knives and Scissors, at the DRUG STORE.

POMATUMS, Hair Oils, Colognes, and Extracts for the Handkerchief, at the DRUG STORE.

RAZORS, Razor Strops and Shaving Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

HAIR Brushes, Pocket, Round, Fine and Dressing Combs, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSENE Lamps, Shades, Wicks, Burners and Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

CAP, Letter, Bill, Note and Legal Paper—Note and Letter Envelopes, at the DRUG STORE.

POCKET Books and Port Monie Pocket Memorandum Books, at the DRUG STORE.

A GREAT variety of Tooth and Nail Brushes, and Toilet Soap, Honey Soap and Shaving, at the DRUG STORE.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.

WE have just received a full and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold low for cash. Call and see the prices, at the

DRUG STORE,
Cain's Corner.

April 11th. 32—

Come at Last.—Money saved by buying late.

THE subscriber is receiving his stock of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Bought since the decline of Prices,

Which he offers to the public at his usual small profits for Cash or Barter.

His stock is very general, more extensive than usual. Give him a call, and he will try to please you in quality and price.

JOHN A. TURRENTINE.

October 19. 10—

PICTURE GALLERY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to my friends and the public, that I have opened a

PICTURE GALLERY

in this place, and am prepared to execute all kinds of Pictures in the best manner and at the most reasonable prices. Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes, and all kinds of Pictures, made with neatness and dispatch. Produce of all kinds will be taken in payment.

JAMES R. GATTIS.

August 14. 01—

YOUR CREDIT IS GONE.

I HAVE sold some friends goods to be paid for in 30 and 60 days, and unless you pay me at once, my credit is gone, and yours is not good enough to buy more.

Most of my goods are bought at 30 days time, and the old fogy time of 6 and 12 months will ruin you and myself, so please haste up to my relief.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 18. 06—

TO TANNERS.

WANT high UPPER LEATHER.

I will sell it for you, or I will give Goods for it, Tanner's Oil, &c.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

August 28. 03—

WANTED.

GREEN and Dry Hides, in Exchange for Good

JAMES WEBB, Jun.

Oct. 24. 60—

TEA.

GREEN TEA, fresh supply, better than usual.

J. WEBB, Jr.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption. His object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every one will try this prescription, as it will cost nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 So. 2nd St., Williamsburg, N. Y.

May 7. 12m

INFORMATION.

INFORMATION guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Botches, Eruptions, &c., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charges by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway, New York.

September 18. 06—

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

☞ A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

May 30 38—1y

PAINT, Varnish, White-wash and Brushes, at the DRUG STORE.

FRUITS, NUTS AND CANDIES.

JUST received fresh

ORANGE, LEMONS,
NUTS, RAISINS,

FIGS in large and small boxes. A full assortment of Candies, Pickels, Crackers, Sardines, &c. &c., at the DRUG STORE.

February, 27. 25—

gTRAGE, BUT TRUE.

☞ Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge), by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOMAS F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.

April 18. 33—12

NOTICE TO TANNERS AND PAINTERS.

JUST received, best quality of

TANNER'S AND LINSEED OIL.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.

Sept. 9th. 05—

PURE RYE WHISKEY,
Apple Brandy,
French Brandy,
Port Wine,
Madeira Wine,
Gin, for Medical purposes, at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVER AND LUCERNE SEED. We will have Clover and Lucerne Seed in a few days at the DRUG STORE.

BLUE STONE, at the DRUG STORE.

CONGRESS WATER, at the DRUG STORE

MACE, Nutmegs, Cloves, Spice, Cinnamon, Ginger and Pepper, at the DRUG STORE.

KEROSINE Lamp Chimneys, at the DRUG STORE.

THE BEST TONIC in use, Elixer of Peruvian Bark with Protoxide of Iron, at the DRUG STORE.

September 12. 09—

TWO BARRELS TAR for sale in quantities to suit, at the DRUG STORE

February 7.

TO THE LADIES.

WE have received a lot of Steven & Howe's Family Dyes, for dying Ribbon, Silk and Worsted Dresses, and other light goods. Also Soap Powders, for washing the same. Call and see samples, at the DRUG STORE.

April 11th. 32

JOS. P. HELLEN. EUGENE M. WILLIAMS.

HELLEN & WILLIAMS,

Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Court House Building,

Newbern, N. C.

July 24th, 1867. 08—6m

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